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### Memoir of Mr. Ker.

The pleasure that we always feel in recording the tribute due to living excellence, or to departed worth,—and the desire that we have to extend wider and wider still the influence of such bright examples, as the lives and characters of eminent men offer for the imitation of those who may desire to follow them in the same career of virtue and renown,—have induced us to suspend many communications of great interest from the interior, in order to make room for the following admirable Memoir from the Government Gazette of yesterday:—

'We notice with regret the death of Robert Ker, Esq. of the Civil Service. He died off Saugor Island, on the morning of Friday the 3d instant, on his way from Cuttack to the Presidency. The short memoir subjoined, is from the pen of a gentleman well qualified to appreciate his public and private career.

The character of Mr. Ker, whether in public or in private life, was no common one; but in the former, it will be better estimated by those who felt the influence of his acts, than by his countrymen who were comparatively distant spectators of them. Of the latter, it is always difficult to speak with propriety, in a page destined chiefly for the eye of strangers. It is not, however, fitting that such a man should die, and die in the public service, without some memorial of his worth.

Mr. Robert Ker was the second son of Mr. Ker of Kersfield in the county of Peebles. By his mother he was related to Sir Hugh Inglis; and through his interest, obtained an appointment to the Bengal Civil Service in the year 1791. He arrived in India in September of that year; and was appointed in the first instance to the Chittagong district, as Junior Assistant to Mr. Shearman Bird, then Chief of that division. Upon the introduction of Lord Cornwallis's Judicial system in 1793, Mr. Ker was nominated Register of the Zillah; and had the singular good fortune, to have the present Sir E. Colebrooke for his superior. Mr. Ker's grateful recollection of the advantages derived by him, from thus commencing his career, died only with himself: the last word nearly, that he uttered, was an enquiry after his early instructor. After some years spent in studying, under so kind and able a master, the languages and manners of the people, Mr. Ker was removed to Dacca, at that time a station remarkable for its social enjoyments; but proportionately dangerous in its temptations. Though entering with the elasticity of youthful spirits into the gaiety of his companions; and excelling in all the games, and exercises requiring strength, agility, or skill: he never lost sight of his severer duties; nor swerved from those principles of action, by which he was resolved to regulate his conduct. The spirit of independence, which so strongly characterized him through life, preserved him, though little careful in pecuniary matters, unshackled by pecuniary obligations.

The embarrassment which arose in 1798 from the approach of the Burmese to the frontiers of Chittagong, and the necessity of effecting the settlement of the Aracan refugees, who had fled from the violence of that people, afforded to Government a full opportunity of appreciating the public character of Mr. Ker; and Lord Mornington rewarded his services, by an immediate promotion to the Collectorship of the district. His next appointment marked still more distinctly the approbation and confidence, with which that nobleman regarded him. On the dissolution of the Commission appointed to settle the affairs of Cuttack on its first annexation to our Territories, Mr. Ker was chosen Judge and Collector of that Province, and administered its affairs, until advanced to the Court of Circuit. The Government had seen enough of the character of Mr. Ker, to estimate justly the value of his services among a new people; and he was consequently soon chosen for the Provincial Court of the Western Provinces, and continued at Bareilly, until called down to be a Judge of the Supreme Native Court of India in 1814. The manner of his appointment is too remarkable to be passed over. It having been determined to add a fourth member to the Court, it was deemed expedient to consult the Judges themselves on the choice of their Colleague. The unanimous opinion was in favor of Mr. Ker. In this Office he continued for a period of four years, and amply justified

the wisdom of the act, which raised him to so exalted a station. Finally, he was called in 1818, to undertake the restoration of order in Cuttack, after the insurrection in that Province; and now having fulfilled the object of his mission, he has fallen a victim to his devotion to the public service.

Mr. Ker left his native country at the age of 15; at a time, when liberal education in Scotland, was, in general, the privilege of more mature years, and, for the most part, confined to those who were destined for the learned professions. He entered the Service, therefore, with few of the advantages, which so high a calling demands; but he brought to it a force of talent, and a strength of character, that amply redeemed the want of early culture. By habit and principle a public man, eagerly alive to the obligations of his public duty, he felt it almost criminal to sacrifice those obligations in the pursuit of literary or scientific distinction; and eminently free from every false taint of pretension, he loathed the foppery, that would seek the praise, while wanting the possession. His sole ambition, if a motive so entirely void of every selfish feeling can be called ambition, was to discharge well the duties that belonged to him; and to serve the people entrusted to his charge.

To that object, all the serious efforts of his intellect were directed. Few men, however, not professedly devoted to literature and science, had a mind better stored with all that constitutes their real worth. From necessity self educated, Mr. Ker might justly be termed a highly educated man; for his reading was various and extensive; and there was a soundness of spirit in his understanding, that converted every thing, which it grasped, into usefulness. He was, at the same time, entirely free from the common failing of self educated men, the disparagement of those who had enjoyed a better training. Eminently gifted with the sagacity and taste, to fix a limit to the application of speculative truths, and keenly alive to the errors of speculative men, he yet eagerly availed himself of their aid, in the development of general principles; and justly despised the bigotry, which would supersede the enlarged experience of nations, and of ages, by the narrow practice of particular classes, and the trial of single, partial, or insulated measures.

As the administrator of Civil Government to the people of India, he may justly be placed in the highest rank. No man had more diligently studied the principles of our singular system of domination; or the habits and character of the people. No man more rapidly anticipated the practical operation of our laws in individual cases, or the means by which they could be moulded according to the varied forms of local institutions.—No man went to the work of Civil Government, with so pure a desire of executing it well. Government had rarely a more obedient servant; for he felt the privileges of the Civil Service, as so many additional obligations to a stricter discipline. It never had one more deserving of implicit confidence. It never had one, who more thoroughly disdained to court its favor by unworthy means, or to seek its applause at the expense of his duty to the country. That was over the first object. To that the prejudices and partialities of his superiors were unsparingly sacrificed; and if praise and favor came, they came to one, fully sensible indeed of their value, but of far too high a spirit to pursue them illicitly.

In his conduct to the Natives of the country, Mr. Ker was strikingly excellent. He strongly felt that an aristocracy, like the Civil Service, needed not the tinsel of outward state; if they failed in anxious labor for the public welfare; if they permitted themselves indolently to enjoy the advantages of office, or did not strain all their efforts to fulfil its duties; if, in short, they did not make good their claims to dominion, by superior purity of principle, by more enlightened views, and by an ardent devotion to the public service, our domination, however disguised must be an intolerable tyranny. By him, therefore, high office was viewed, merely as involving a high responsibility and solemn trust.—The pride of power, or vanity of distinction never seemed to cross his spirit. To the people, he was uniformly easy of access; patient, and conciliating. His influence over them was, at the same time, heightened by the genuine English habit of his conduct towards them.—With an anxious attention to their prejudices, and the fullest allowance for the circumstances of their situation and modes of thinking, he felt strongly, how

childish the attempt to conceal the insuperable barrier, which interposes between Native and European manners; and how little credit for sense or sincerity, the Englishman can gain, by the relinquishment of his National habits and character, among a people, themselves so tenacious of ancient customs. In him, therefore, they uniformly saw the English gentleman, respecting their feelings, without disguising his own; intruding not on the sanctuary of their national prejudices, but holding sacred the institutions of his own country; they recognised at once the frankness and good faith with which he met them; a sagacity which would detect fraud, and an ingenuous openness that disarmed cunning; a truth of character in which they could implicitly confide; a decision which it was impossible to evade. Such were some of the qualifications, which rendered Mr. Ker as just an object of reverence and attachment to the Natives of the districts, over which he had presided.

Such qualifications, joined to the vast store of experience which he brought into use, on every question before him; to the soundness of his general views, and the just perception with which he grasped the bearings of the system he administered; gave to him in the Courts of which he was a member, a weight and influence, which had seldom been possessed by the most accomplished of their judges.

For the last duty which he undertook, Mr. Ker was still more eminently qualified. To the people of Cuttack, he had made himself known at a comparatively early period of his public career; and his name was still fondly cherished, after a long series of years. His appointment to the charge of that district, with full powers in every branch of Civil Government, while it afforded to him a highly gratifying proof of the generous confidence reposed by Government in his character and talents, was hailed by the people of Cuttack as the harbinger of peace and order, justice and security. It was undertaken by Mr. Ker with a strong persuasion, that it involved serious risk to his life; but though he was long in admitting the estimate which had been formed of his usefulness, he never hesitated to accept the office from any personal consideration. The public gain was even more than the most sanguine could have anticipated; and the friends who deplore his loss, may console themselves in the thought, that if he fell a victim to his public duty, yet a province raised from decay into prosperity; the spirit of a people changed from that of disgust and dangerous revolt, into confidence and affectionate attachment; private rights secured; the public resources restored; the national character vindicated; and a long series of misrule corrected and redeemed, by one year of wise, vigorous, and upright administration; these are the objects which the sacrifice has purchased.

The private character of Mr. Ker was such, that those who knew him intimately, have need of every motive of consolation to reconcile them to the loss. For never was one more formed to bind the affections of his fellow men.

His disposition was singularly kind, generous, and liberal; his temper even and placid. The same total absence of selfishness and vanity that distinguished his public career, followed him into the retirement of private life. So strong was his aversion to every thing like ostentation, or the assumption of a fictitious superiority; that nothing was so displeasing to him, as the appearance of any deference paid merely to his official station; and no man could hope to be his friend, who did not meet him as an equal—He was devoted to those whom he admitted to his friendship, with a warmth of affection, which is rarely to be met at any age, and which more rarely still, survives a long intercourse with the world—No man could be more benevolent to his fellow creatures; more ready to sacrifice his own wishes to promote their happiness; or more humane to the stranger who stood in need of his service. But his truth of character admitted no disguise; and his warmth of feeling made him look to social enjoyment, chiefly in an intercourse with those, for whom he cherished, and could indulge, feelings of kindness, and of love.

The affections and character of Mr. Ker, indeed, had to the latest period of his life, all the freshness, and ingenuousness of youth; and it was this charm, more than any thing else, that created among those who knew him well, a feeling of fervor, tenderness, and devotion, to which it would be idle to attempt to give expression. Never, too, did the great powers with which nature had endowed him, evince themselves so much as in private conversation. The ready grasp of a vigorous intellect, was, indeed, ever conspicuous; and there was a joyousness in his mirth, and a playful vivacity in his manner, of which even stranger associates could not resist the influence; but those only, who were admitted to a familiar intimacy, could fully estimate the vividness of his imagination, and the very poetry and creativeness of his fancy.

But, these private qualities, however endearing to his friends, were nevertheless, but the ornaments of his public virtues. It is the solid worth of his public character, and the extensive usefulness of his public career, on which we should wish chiefly to dwell here; for it is by these, that he will be judged, and remembered.

**Madras.**—We transcribe the following from the Madras Courier of the 22d of November, which reached us by yesterday's Dawn:—

**Madras, Nov. 23.**—We announced the arrival of the *Elipse* in our Supplement of Friday, and we have now nothing to add to what we then reported of her, except that she sails in a few days for Trincomalee where she has some freight to discharge. She will afterwards proceed to Colombo, where she is to receive a homeward freight, and then sail for England. We have heard that his Excellency Sir Robert Brownrigg and family embark on her for England.

The *Sappho* has not yet made her appearance, and at the date of our last advices from Bengal she was still off Calcutta and had not commenced dropping down the River.

The fine ship *Wellington*, Captain Wasse, is expected to touch here on her homeward passage about the 26th instant.

The *Baring*, is also added to the list we have already given in our former numbers of homeward bound Vessels touching at this Port in the course of next month.

The fate of the late Serjeant Major Shehan of the 7th N. C. formerly of his H. M. 22d Dragoons, has excited considerable attention at the Presidency. On Saturday the 13th instant, he was found drowned in a small pool to the Northward of Royapooram, in which it would appear he had gone for the purpose of bathing—at first some slight suspicions were entertained that he had been brought to his untimely end by violence, but after a minute investigation both by the Coroner and Magistrates, there is no doubt of his having been drowned by accident. Though the deceased came to India in the capacity of a Private in the 22d Light Dragoons, some papers found in his possession ascertain the fact that he was of a family of rank and opulence in Ireland. By the draft of a Letter found in his possession beginning "My Dear Lord," and written in the manner of one well educated gentleman to another, it would appear that he got engaged in a duel at Cork, and though the fact is not stated, yet as he fled from his country, there is reason to presume that his antagonist must have fallen—he then proceeds to state that having spent some thousand pounds at that fashionable watering place, Bath, he felt he had no alternative but to embark as a soldier for India. No names are mentioned by which his relations can be discovered; we only know that he had not changed, his name as he speaks of himself to his friend by the name, of "the unfortunate Shehan."

We have been thus minute in detailing these few particulars of the "unfortunate Shehan" as well from the interest and curiosity they have excited in our own mind, as in the hope that this paragraph may be copied into some of the Journals at home, and thus meet the eye of some of those most interested in the fate of their unfortunate relative, and who were probably ignorant of his situation. It is to be feared that the case of the unfortunate Shehan, is not singular, and that many fine young men are now expiating in exile, perhaps in degradation, their youthful indiscretions.

### Fancy Ball.

By deferring our notice of this splendid Entertainment to the Marchioness of Hastings, for a day, we have found more than half the labour readily done to our hands, and that in so excellent a way that we must transcribe it. A Friend of the Editor of the Government Gazette, whose observation must have been as sober and minute, as his taste and powers of description are excellent, has given a detail of the decorative embellishments which bespeak a hand engaged in their preparation, and is therefore as valuable for its authenticity as remarkable for its completeness. We must only add here, by way of Preface, that the Gentlemen who were appointed to superintend the various preparations for the Entertainment, appear to have exerted themselves with great zeal in all their several departments, but in none more so than in the decorative part;—that Cards were issued for about 1,200 visitors;—and that the Admission Ticket itself was a work of so much taste in design and so beautifully executed by Mons. Savignac, the Engraver, to whose talents it does honour, as to form of itself an earnest of great promise for all the subsequent part of the Entertainment in which the tasteful hand of the same Designer was to be exercised, which earnest has been fully realized. The description given in the Government Gazette, before alluded to, is as follows:—

"The entrance door was tastefully decorated with gothic architecture and draperies, the centre fan containing a transparency on a light blue ground, within a border of laurel leaves in brown on buff—the name of Hastings, with the words 7th December 1819 below, surmounted by a Marquis's Coronet.

The rows of central pillars were decorated with broad wreaths of variegated colored flowers—hanging in festoons between each, forming a pleasing effect. On the left, on the eastern end of the room, was a superb tent of crimson and gold drapery, surmounted by a dome of the same, and a crown.—The lining was in imitation of ermine, and on each



side it was looped up and fixed to three golden spears, to which was appended a small shield in rich gold carved work, the left representing the Arms of Hastings, and Rawdon, with its quarterings, and on the right the Arms of London. Behind the two gold chairs appropriated for the honoured guests was suspended, over two Banners representing the Thistle and St. Andrew's Cross, a Shield with the Arms of Hastings, escutcheoned by those of London, and surmounted by a Marquis's Coronet.—The plat form of two steps was covered with crimson velvet.

At the opposite end, was erected a Temple dedicated to the Goddess of Fancy, with white and purple draperies, the latter giving relief to a beautiful golden Lyre, and festooned with wreaths of flowers. The fluted pillars were also wreathed with flowers. A figure of the Goddess was seen in the centre placed on a pedestal, holding a Mask in her hand, and before her an Altar with a globe lamp at each corner, emitting each a different colored flame blending into one vivid light.—Two other female figures were placed on pedestals at the termination of each of the outer divisions of the room within draperies of white. At each end of the Supper Room were transparencies in the fans, with the words Hastings, 7th December 1819—London 7th December 1819.

The President, Four Vice Presidents, and Twenty Stewards were all distinguished by the plainness of their dress, as well as by a scarlet ribbon round their necks, suspending a badge of blue velvet encircled with a gold border and containing a Marquis's Coronet in its proper colours, and underneath a dead-silver scroll, with the word Hastings in burnished silver.

The first characters that struck us on entering the room, particularly as they formed a part of the bright panoply—were the figures of a Knight in full armour of dazzling brilliancy, with nodding plumes—a shield and spear, and a couple of exquisitely humorous Yeomen or Beef-eaters—in their proper costume. On the arrival of Lord and Lady Hastings, the President, Vice-President and Stewards met them at the door. The President, Mr. Larkins, led her Ladyship up, preceded by the other Stewards—the Knight Yeomen in double line thro' the centre of the room to the Throne, where having been seated for a moment, they proceeded in a circuit of the Hall, examining the various decorations.

Thus far the Report.—To this we may add that the Illustrious Visitors were charmed with the *coup d'œil* presented by the whole scene, and with that affability for which they are so distinguished not only expressed their high gratification to all around them, but communicated to others wherever they were seen, a spirit that contributed equally with their presence to cheer, to enliven, and to enjoy the pleasures of the Festive Meeting.

The actual number of persons in the room formed of itself a sufficient obstacle to the task of noting them with any thing like order or precision. The Masks were probably not so numerous in proportion to the extent of the company as might have been expected, but there were nevertheless many, and some exceedingly good ones, while the variety and elegance of the Fancy Dresses displayed on the occasion, in some measure compensated for the fewness of Masquerade characters.

In noticing the few that struck us as excellent, we are persuaded that we shall omit many, some even perhaps of those who were prominently good, but this defect will not be intentional and could be sufficiently accounted for from other causes.

The place of the admirable Highland Piper, who drew such crowds around him at a former Masquerade, was imperfectly supplied by a blind Scotch Fiddler, in a Tartan dress, accompanied by his wife; and besides the characteristic fidelity of the costume, the happy manner in which the Reels and Strathspeys were performed by this strolling Musician, set all around him in good humour, and rendered light the heels of the heaviest.

Two Belles of the Old School, who ventured to display their charms without a protector, were followed and admired by a crowd, from which however, in the true spirit of the age in which they might be supposed to have lived, they were eager to receive the incense of flattery and admiration of all, but were too proud and desirous of universal conquest to confine their preference to any one out of the many who courted their smiles.

A Medical Gentleman of the Settlement personified a Scotch Henwife (a name commonly given in Scotland to female Poulterers) and was so successful in drawing the attention of the Marchioness of Hastings to her basket, by a torrent of Scotch garrulity in the purest accent of the North, that Her Ladyship might almost have fancied herself in London Castle, receiving from one of her own domestics a basket of hens and chickens.

A group of Gypsies, among which were a General and his Lady, with Mr. and Mrs. Lacy, drew admiring crowds around them, by the excellence of their strains. Among the Songs sung by them were, a Glee for three voices, "We be Three poor Gypsies, O!—a fine Trio—"From the fair Lavinian Shore"—and a Song written and composed by Mrs. Lacy for the occasion, "A poor little Gypsy I wander forlorn"—all of which were sung in the most excellent style, and gave great pleasure to those who were near enough to hear them.

Two Cossacks in the full dress of privates were among the best figures in the room, and their size, march, and general air was in perfect unison with their dresses. Two Tartars of the Steppes were also seen, in very accurate and appropriate garbs. Hindoostanee Nautch Girls, Ayahs, and Khitmadgars, were well personified. Sailors were numerous, and had all but the salt-water phraseology, which landmen may be pardoned for not possessing, but which is nevertheless the essence of the character; and besides all these were many non-descripts which it would be impossible to designate by an appropriate name.

A Jolly Friar, whose good round carcass led him to claim acquaintance with all the well-fed gentlemen in the room, and who had still more to say to the Ladies, was very loquacious, and fully occupied in bestowing benedictions and absolutions, and in committing sins as well as pardoning them. A stray Nun came at length across his Reverence's way, and as they understood each other distinctly they united their forces for the promotion of fun and jollity, things that are neither incongruous to nuns or friars, provided they are indulged at proper times and places.

Two splendidly dressed Courtiers or young Princes of the age of Edward 6th, one with a golden baton, and the other with a dress sword, with velvet mantles, decked with gold and ermine, made a striking appearance.

Several Spanish dresses were also seen; one in white and silver, and one in light blue, with white hat and ostrich feather, were particularly admired.

Of Farmers, Irishmen, and their faithful Dearies, there were an abundance, some noisy, others witty, but all adding to the variety of the scene at least.

Court Dresses of the last century were prevalent among the Gentlemen, some of them too not void of elegance, and of the Dominos many were tasteful and gay.

A Lady with a Polish Dress, was much admired, and wanted only more of richness about the tastefully designed garb which she wore, to be exceedingly elegant. The Spanish or Piedmontese partner with whom this Lady danced in one of the Quadrilles was characteristic and happy.

A Turk in the dress of a Baghdad Effendi, was honored with a full share of attention and praise, from many who were not aware of the dress having being made and worn in that city, without an idea of its ever serving for a Calcutta Masquerade.

The Zanga of our Amateur Theatre was also seen in a very rich, beautiful, and appropriate dress, giving him the most faithful resemblance to a Moorish Prince.

One of the best characters in the room, was a Maiden Lady of the last century, dressed in the happiest manner, and passing through the company, with all the dignity of her day, unbending only now and then to cast a languishing look on a Gentleman of her own age, who seemed too much attracted by her charms to quit her, and too apprehensive of his own want of them to approach nearer.

A Magician habited in an imposing garb, and furnished with a mysterious volume and transforming wand, was admired by all who could get near enough to converse with him, as he displayed great knowledge of his Art and performed some chemical tricks that in a superstitious age would have stamped his fame as a Necromancer of the first order.

A figure of Argus, covered with eyes and prying into every corner, was capably supported, and pleased as much by its novelty, as by its life and humour.

The Dancing was not entered into so generally as some expected; no doubt from the desire of all who were unmasked to see, and all who were in character to be seen, which was best effected by continued promenades. The Ball was opened by the President leading off Madame la Baronne de Bassaynes de Richmond, to a new Air—London's Fancy—and the Ball was closed after Supper by a Set of Quadrilles.

The arrangement of the Supper Tables was most judicious. In the centre of the whole length, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings sat on each side of the President, supported by Vice-Presidents, and surrounded by the principal persons of distinction in the Settlement.—Immediately opposite to this illustrious party, in the centre of the whole length, on the other side of the Hall, and at another table, was seated the Corps de Music, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Lacy, and Mr. Linton, with the principal Amateurs of the Society. The space immediately opposite to the Marquis and Marchioness at their own table was left unoccupied, as well as the space immediately opposite the musical party, so that nothing impeded the view or the sounds; and the Piano at which Mrs. Lacy sat, forming part of the range of tables at which it was placed, being not more than 6 or 6 yards from the President and his Noble Guests on the opposite side of the room, enabled the Music to be heard to great advantage.

The Supper Table was well furnished with excellent viands, and an abundance of the best wines, and the ornaments and medallions seen in different parts of it, did great honor to the taste and talent of the distinguished Amateur Artist, by whose pencil they were designed and executed.

After supper, the old and universally admired Canon of *Non Nobis Domine* was sung in full swell by the Amateurs under their excellent leaders.

The President then rose to propose the Health of Lady Hastings, which he prefaced with observations, to the following effect.

After requesting the company to fill, and remarking that he need not tell them it should be a Bumper, the President solicited their indulgence, of which he said he stood so much in need, while he offered a few observations by way of introduction to the Toast which was entitled to precedence before all others, and which he was about to propose.

He was aware, he observed, that nothing he could say would add aught to a name already so endeared and distinguished as that of the amiable and noble Lady, to whom the Entertainment of the Evening had been offered as a tribute of respectful esteem and regard, and as a manifestation of the undissembled joy which Her Ladyship's return to India had diffused throughout the community of this Settlement.

The President expressed himself as sensibly, nay, he added, distressingly alive to his own inability to speak as he ought to do of one who to illustrious birth added the still higher charm of illustrious virtue, whose life was exemplary as well as amiable, and who, said the Speaker—kindling as he spoke—was in nothing more amiable, in nothing more distinguished, than in her benevolent concern for the well-fare of others.

Innumerable instances, said the President, might be adduced to prove, if proof could ever be deemed necessary, that Her Ladyship's claim to universal admiration and esteem, was most firmly grounded on her acts of private benevolence, and humane sympathy for the sufferings of others, to which she was ever sensibly alive, and which she was always eager to alleviate and remove.

But, said the Speaker, I should detain the company too long, were I to attempt to recapitulate the half of that which their own experience of her exalted character, and their own attachment for her illustrious person would alone suggest. Indeed, continued he, I should do more, I should deeply wound Her Ladyship's sensibility, far short as I should fall of doing justice to the theme. Tho' he felt, he said, the powerful claims, which the mild yet radiant virtues, that adorned the Marchioness of Hastings's career of life, had upon an eloquence more powerful than his own to pronounce its high eulogium; yet he knew also that these could derive but little lustre from his praise. He could not, however, refrain from saying, without reference to more brilliant qualities, that those who would wish to imitate the mild and social virtues, which form the brightest ornament of the Female character, would find them all exemplified in the Marchioness of Hastings, whose Health, said the worthy President, I have had the distinguished honor to propose, and whose Health, he added, will, I am persuaded, be drank with that enthusiasm which is almost inseparable from the mention of her name.

While the company were yet standing, and about to cheer, the sounds of the Piano, and of Mrs. Lacy's exquisite voice were heard, and the deep and mute attention which it caused, enabled the Musical Hurrah, which was substituted for the three cheers, to be heard with full effect. It commenced with female voices for the first cheer, was strengthened by the tenors in the second, and swelled out in full concord in the third, which was repeated, until Three Times Three had been sounded in more delicate and perfect harmony than was ever before heard in India. The novelty of this surprise, and its exceedingly appropriate character to a Female Health, was universally felt and admired.

LORD HASTINGS rose to return thanks for his amiable Consort, when Her Ladyship had sufficiently recovered from the strong and visible emotions which this scene had occasioned to her refined and delicate sensibility—and in addressing the company, observed, that if it were possible for Lady Hastings herself to express how deeply she felt the warm and public mark of affection and esteem, that had this night been evinced towards her, he was satisfied that she would have fulfilled her most anxious wishes; but that being impossible he had risen on her behalf, to assure those by whom he was surrounded, that the testimony of their regard which they had this night received could never be erased from her recollection, could never cease to be remembered but with pleasure. His Lordship, after some eloquent and beautiful observations on the advantage of cultivating this reciprocity of regard, sat down evidently affected with the weight of what he himself considered that he had but feebly expressed.

The President now desired the company again to fill a Bumper to the Health of the Noble Marquis, their beloved and venerated Guest. Of the distinguished Noblemen, whose Health, said the President, I have now the honour to propose, I confess I have not the confidence to attempt the praise; and yet the return of His Lordship's natal day brings with it such powerful associations, that I feel it impossible to be entirely silent.

The practice of keeping Birth-days, said the President, is very ancient. The *Dies Natalis* of the great men of former ages, was solemnly

observed, and honored with unusual festivity; and if the ancients could number among their Chiefs, Warriors, Statesmen, and Orators, so have we, continued he, the happiness to witness in the character of our illustrious Guest, all those several qualities united, and forming the just foundation of a fame, for which the Heroes of antiquity, or the Chiefs of modern days might be equally ambitious to exchange their laurels.

The company are sufficiently aware, said the President, that it was not to celebrate the Natal day of the distinguished Personage who had done them the honour to be their Guest, that they had met together;—but, he asked, Is it possible, on the anniversary of such a day, to restrain the expression of our feelings?—Is it possible to do otherwise than to hail the return of so auspicious a period, as that which gave birth to one, who tho' he could boast of noble blood, could still more proudly boast of having established an undeviable, an irresistible claim to the love, the veneration, of the millions over whose destinies he held his mild and benevolent sway,—to the gratitude, the admiration, of his own admiring country. He has established this claim, continued the Speaker, by something more than illustrious descent, he has founded it on the glory of his arms, the wisdom of his councils, the dignity of his private and the splendour of his public virtues,—by all in short that ennoble human nature. Let us then,—said the animated Orator, again kindling with his subject, and gaining confidence and eloquence with the flights of his theme—Let us then pour out the full tide of our affections towards the Illustrious Ruler to whom the eyes of millions are directed with a fond and admiring confidence, and who during a long, a tried, and a faithful course of eminent public services, has had only these sublime objects in view,—the good of his country and the happiness of those over whose destinies he presides. Let us then drink, said the President, A long life and many happy returns of this day to the Marquis of Hastings, who, in associating his honours, and his happiness, with the Countess of London, immortalized his judgement of female excellence.

It is almost superfluous to add that this was received with a burst of enthusiasm, and followed by Three Times Three, till the Hall rung again.

LORD HASTINGS, in rising to return thanks for himself, said, I beseech you, Ladies and Gentlemen, not to consider it affectation when I profess my perfect inability to express what I feel on the present occasion. There are some occasions, said His Lordship, on which no words are adequate to convey the sentiments we would express, and this, added he, is one of them.

The appeal which His Lordship made to the hearts of those by whom he was surrounded, was not in vain. Every one seemed only less affected than himself, and every succeeding sentence of his short but eloquent expressions, went deeply into the bosoms of those who had the honor and the happiness to hear them, so that when he sat down, there was a momentary interval of silence which spoke more than volumes.

The Choral Ode, which was printed in our poetic columns of yesterday, was then sung by Mr. and Mrs. Lacy, and Mr. Linton, aided by a full band of Amateurs. It is but justice to Mrs. Lacy's superior taste and talents, to say that the Music of this Ode does infinite honor to both. The Invocation to Harmony, which commences the Strophe, is full of character and appropriate solemnity. The light and joyous measure of the Air which follows, is like the airy foot steps which are invited; and the pæan shout is poured along in the full swell of the richest melody.

The Chorus, is full of the happiest elucidation of the sentiments intended to be conveyed; and the Antistrophe and Epode, preserve the character throughout. We have indeed never seen any Musical composition which so enriched and exalted the language and sentiments to which it gave utterance as this,—but we cannot say all that may be looked for on this subject here.

The other Pieces sung in the course of the Evening are printed among the Poetry of the present Number, and we cannot close without observing that throughout the whole, the fine mellow tones of Mr. Linton's voice, uniting the rich and delicate treble of Mrs. Lacy's notes, with the full, sonorous, and deep sounds of Mr. Lacy's bass, produced an effect which must have been heard to be fully understood. It was a connecting link in the chain of harmony, which made us feel a thousand regrets at the idea of its ever being broken.

After the Full Chorus of God Save the King, the Noble Guests, and all the Company returned to the Ball Room, where some remained nearly until the morning dawn warned them of the flight of time.

We felt ourselves a more than ordinary portion of pleasure; and if there were any who could look around on such an assemblage of decorative taste, creative fancy, living beauty, and cheering smiles, unmoved;—if there were any who could hear the eloquence and listen to the sentiments there expressed, without a glow of enthusiasm kindling in their breasts;—if there were any who were insensible to all the united charms of gay hilarity, social mirth, of heart-felt tributes to public virtue and to private worth;—we pity their want of those feelings for which alone life is worth preserving.



## Explanation, in Reply.

It is impossible to suffer the observations of the Editor of the Government Gazette, as contained in yesterday's Paper, to pass without a reply. The Letter of SCOTUS addressed to us from Allahabad, remained in our possession about a fortnight, before even its receipt was acknowledged, as will be proved by its date, so little disposed were we to make use of the information it contained for any offensive purpose. It was a duty we owed to our Correspondent, however, whose Letter was addressed to us in a public manner, to acknowledge its receipt, and state the nature of its contents as publicly; and when applied to by the Editor of the Government Gazette in a Note written by himself for permission to see the Letter in question, it was immediately sent to him, and soon afterwards returned to us with a request that we would publish it. The answer made to this, was, that the Letter was perfectly at his service, to be made any use of that he might think proper, and that as the only object of his desire to give it publicity must be to refute it, the accusation and defence would appear best in the columns of his own Gazette. It was added that if the Editor of the Government Gazette should retain the Letter for that purpose, it was hoped that he would give this explanation of the motive for our wishing it to appear in his Paper rather than our own. He has failed in this act of courtesy towards us, however, and attributed the most unworthy motives in their stead. We accordingly print the Letter itself, to let those who may read it judge for themselves.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The remarks of the Editor of the Government Gazette of the 2d instant, respecting the Liberty of the Press really astonish me. Last year, when the Press was more restricted than at present, the first libel against the Scotch Clergyman, was actually transmitted to the station whence I can writing, enveloped under the same cover with the Government Gazette Extraordinary, containing to the best of my recollection, a Notification from the Territorial Department. The libel was also repeated upon the arrival of his regular Paper, stamped upon the back of a Lottery List, or small Supplement. The same Editor conducted the Government Gazette at that period as now; and let me ask in what manner his conduct upon that occasion was consistent with his present professions of abhorrence of a LICENTIOUS Press, and regard for the preservation of PRIVATE character?

November 12.

SCOTUS.

The expressions of "industriously circulated"—"clandestine manner"—and—"private libels"—which are objected to as used by us, are not in the Letter itself; but we will ask any impartial person, whether the sending the Document referred to, at two different intervals of time, does not warrant the expression "industriously circulated?"—whether these being both put under the envelope of SEPARATE PAPERS, one with a Government Gazette Extraordinary, and the other with the regular Paper, on the back of a Lottery List, instead of appearing in the BODY of the Paper itself, does not imply the Writer's stigmatising this as a "clandestine manner?"—and whether the inconsistency pointed out between distributing such libels at a former period, while at the present the same person expresses his "abhorrence of a LICENTIOUS Press, and a regard for the preservation of PRIVATE character" does not also convey clearly that they were "private libels;" in the only sense in which this can be understood, either as not being embodied in the regular Paper, or as affecting wholly private character.

We do conscientiously believe that the Letter conveys this to the fullest extent; and we solemnly aver, without fear of contradiction, that in using other expressions than those found in the Letter, we had not the slightest wish to give a coloring to it which it would not bear; and that the Editor of the Government Gazette is quite as premature, in giving to us wishes and motives of the most unworthy kind, as we should have been if we had said anything that could imply a disrespect on our part towards that Editor's private character, of which we have never heard, or known, or even suspected any thing that is not honest, gentlemanly, and consistent. We have opposed his doctrines on PUBLIC grounds, and we shall continue to do so, as long as the free expression of honest sentiments is permitted. We contend for principles only, and when this right is denied us, we are prepared to resign our charge; but we again repeat that for that Editor's PRIVATE character we entertain respect and esteem.\*

Notwithstanding the injustice which the Editor of the Government Gazette has done us, in the manner in which he has treated this affair, we shall not

\* As there may be some persons in India who doubt the possibility of such a separation of private character from public principles, we beg leave to refer them to a Debate in the House of Lords on the 30th of June last, which will be found in the 236th No. of our Journal, Vol. 6, page 69, in which Lord HOLLAND, in speaking of a measure introduced by the Earl of LIVERPOOL, said "it had generally been his lot to differ in public measures from the Noble Earl, but he trusted such difference had not in the least weakened or diminished that private friendship which had subsisted between them." Is it in the breasts of noblemen only that such sentiments are to be found? We hope for the honour of human nature that they are not confined to any rank in life; and we know that there are hearts, which can boast no titled blood, but in which that sentiment is felt, admired, and made the rule of action too.

withhold from him the expression of our opinion that he has offered the most complete and satisfactory refutation of the charge alleged against him, and that this Editor could no more be responsible for the accusations of the gentlemen who published the alleged libel (most improperly so called, we admit) against Dr. James Bryce, than we could be for the truth of what was advanced by SCOTUS, who undertook the responsibility of proving what he stated to be true, and must stand or fall on his own ground.

This however is one of the benefits of that Free Discussion which is so much deprecated, as it renders the triumph of Truth over Falsehood full and complete, and instead of suffering rumours to circulate and gain ground to the disadvantage of the accused, who is often the last to hear of it, enables him to crush at once the evil in its birth.

The Editor of the Government Gazette is equally mistaken in supposing that our "appetite was sharpened" as he terms it, to devour with avidity this tempting bait, in consequence of a refutation of a groundless calumny against the Government and the British character, as contained in a Letter from Nusseerabad. If the assertion of one anonymous writer as opposed to the assertion of another equally unknown person, be a REFUTATION, it can only be so, as long as it remains unanswered. The Letter of SCOTUS was in this sense a serious ACCUSATION. The reply of the Government Gazette, is we think a full and satisfactory DEFENCE, because it proves clearly that what SCOTUS termed a libel, was an act for which that Editor could not be responsible; and on the same ground, what SCOTUS has said about its circulation, was a charge in which we could bear no share, unless it be supposed that an Editor must identify himself with his Correspondents, a doctrine that has been constantly decreed, and justly too, by the Editor of the Government Gazette himself. We repeat therefore, that if we had been eager to publish this Letter of SCOTUS, it would have gone forth nearly a month ago, and that so far from deeming what had been written by a Correspondent in the Government Gazette as a refutation of the Nusseerabad Letter, we conceive that it failed entirely to effect the object it attempted, and a Letter which we have received from this station, which will be found in our columns of to day, will best prove whether the Writer or the Publisher of that Letter were actuated by a love of truth and a desire to do good, or by the bad passions attributed to them both.

In conclusion, we repeat that we have in our hands the most satisfactory proofs of our forbearance and indisposition to enter into Editorial controversy, for the inspection of all those who may doubt it;—that we have for a long time past suffered every thing which we conceived to be purely personal or Editorial, to pass by "as the idle wind which we regard not;"—but that when our truth is impeached, our principles assailed, and our doctrines combated, we hold the duty of contending for those, as the paramount end of our public labours.

We shall not mock the Editor of the Government Gazette, by offering him our thanks for the opportunity he has afforded us of removing, we hope satisfactorily, the impressions which his observations tend to convey; but we do most readily offer him our congratulations at having been furnished by us thro' that Free Press which he despises, with an opportunity of letting the world see the accusations of SCOTUS, and at his having clearly and completely refuted them, and entirely exonerated himself from all the odium which those observations were calculated, and as we think certainly intended to convey.

## Another Letter from Nusseerabad.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

By the greatest accident (there being but few persons in this Division who take in the India Gazette) I have just seen in that paper, a violent and angry philippic against a plain and sensible News Letter, sent from this place last month by a Gentleman who (I strongly suspect) is a worthy friend of mine. We are all so familiarly acquainted with the facts which it records, simply and dispassionately, that the only interest excited on its appearance was guessing who could be the Writer. The rapid and correct survey taken of our own situation, the state of the country, and the character of the Rajpoot Government and Lords, with other topics of local interest, were singular perhaps for their moderation and truth; and there is not an Officer of this Division who does not allow that they were well and ably sketched.

To enter into a formal refutation of the invective and abuse thrown out by, (I am sorry to see) a "Company's Officer," is therefore unnecessary, and would be a mere waste of time. Had he brought forward a single circumstance to disprove the facts stated in the News Letter, and preserved the temper and decorum due to the title he has assumed, he should have had a favorable share of my notice, and would probably have attracted the honor of a reply from the person whose letter he has abused, but not refuted. In the outset he begins with combating a creature of his own creation: a well known fact here is connected with a mere jeu d'esprit in the Calcutta Journal, in the apostrophe respecting our want of Forts or "even Redoubts," to guard us from the thievish Arimaspians; Treason and impudence are perceived in this, and fire is set to the train very gravely. Any but a very dull or very malignant mortal, must have perceived at a glance, that the windmill that is here combated, was neither more nor less than a sly,

and just hint at the inutility of any fortification whatever at this place either public or private.

Having commenced with this piece of malignity, he has certainly (to do him justice) preserved his consistency of character throughout. With a torrent of illiberal invective and abuse, but not a word of argument or fact, he proceeds to assert that the fall of Fort Jonathan, the sickness of Ajmere, and this place, the deaths, the description of the country, the state of the Rajpoot Government, Military, and people, are all introduced by a kind of side wind, only by way of preface, or introduction, to cover the vile purpose of the Writer, and to lead on the unwary reader to his grand and concluding topic, the discharge of the Local Cavalry. Having made this grand discovery of a Gunpowder treason and plot (as arranged in his own mind) he proceeds to combat all these facts with his own simple disbelief, and a torrent of anger and abuse.

Whether the facts connected with the discharge of the Local Cavalry, should have been inserted in the beginning, the end, or middle of a common *News letter*, is, I imagine, Mr. Editor, of so little importance as hardly to deserve inquiry. The malignity imputed to the Writer appears to me only to exist in the mind of the Commentator. The former has merely and briefly stated facts known to every Officer of this Division, (and which were at the moment the common topic of conversation in every society here,) without a single remark or comment of his own; and the arguments equally well known to have been made use of by the disbanded Cavalry, were obviously given in order, (or logically if you will) to free them from the Asiatic redundancies, with which the remarks really used by those people abounded, and to render them more perspicuous.

The character given of the Rajpoot Takoor, is termed "liberal abuse" altho' the parallel there drawn, is perhaps the aptest illustration that could be given, and assimilates them with our own nobility in the feudal age.

The only anticipation indulged in by the Writer, and which is strongly deprecated by the "Company's Officer," refers to the possibility of the men in question resuming their former habits; he is very sore upon this, and "let the stricken Deer go weep"—These men having no trade but arms, and no property but their swords and horses, may fairly be supposed capable of resuming their former system of rapine and plunder.

Having thus supported all the homely facts that are denied, and vilified, but not disproved, it remains to ask (not of the "Company's Officer," but of every sensible impartial man, where was the impropriety of stating them in the *Calcutta Journal*, under the form of a *News letter*? The events so well known to every person here, were possibly only known here, and I will venture to assert from the tone of the letter, and its freedom from remark, that the Writer was as much actuated by a desire to convey the information to the Government, as to the Public. We who are on the spot can testify, he has rigidly adhered to facts, and we are not to be persuaded out of that conviction, by dashes,—notes of admiration,—capital letters,—and bad language.

Let the Government in its wisdom and liberality decide, whether it will, or will not receive information thro' even a worse organ than the *Journal*; and so far as I know of the Writer or his motives, he proposed nothing more. That the Government meant a substantial benefit and a permanent one, is undoubted, and proved by its uniform justice and liberality, which must be acknowledged (without servility or sycophancy); but it is unfortunate that the permanent settlement offered was of such a nature that not a man of 700 could be found to accept it, poor and wretched as they were!

The general belief here was and is that the Government issued its commands to assign the disbanded Local Cavalry, land, rent free for life, in any of their northern provinces; that this humane and truly liberal intention, thus generally couched, passing thro' the usual channels of public offices, agents, confidential men, and the various other alembics, of all great and powerful Governments, at length reached us, fixed and limited, to a settlement in the Bhatti country. Such was not only the general belief, but (if I know the Writer of the letter from this place) was his decided opinion, of the cause of this disappointment, both to the men, and to the beneficent views of Government; and I conceive that he has rendered a fair and laudable service to the Government itself, in thus shewing the cause of this double disappointment, and the reasons which actuated the men in their non-acceptance of the proposed gift.

But it seems that such a liberty is licentiousness. I hope we may not often find such proofs of the latter as the "Company's Officer" has afforded us in his letter; but I shall consider the authority of our present Governor General, and my own national feelings, as the surer guides, and not depend on the opinion of the "Company's Officer" for this, or any other principle. The specimen of servility and sycophancy he has furnished, is too gross to succeed in its obvious views, however artfully he has thought to conceal them; nor do I think him likely to be thanked for a zeal that has led him to deny a series of facts, known to a whole Division of the Army, and to attribute base and unworthy motives to another, while they are only to be found in his own malignity, and perverseness.

He has rushed unarmed upon the enemy, and without either a knowledge of facts, logical argument, or acumen, has been overthrown and lost in a cloud of his own raising.

The order for the disbandment of the 2d Local Cavalry was issued here on the 1st of September, and was carried into effect immediately, so that unless a power had been assumed of keeping up the Cavalry about 40 days, at the risk and responsibility of the Senior Officer here, pending a reference to Calcutta, any such reference must have been useless, if not improper, as the men dispersed immediately. A subsequent reference might have been made, and I have every reason to believe that the Commandant of the Troops, did report officially the general rejection of the proffered grant of lands.

Any memorials forwarded afterwards by uninterested individuals would, in my opinion, have been more Quixotic and foolish even than the "Company's Officer's" strictures on what he does not understand. No man who has not previously established his character, would feel comfortable at the idea of having his name known as one who had opposed, even in sentiment, a measure of the Government or its Agent, however it might turn out that it was not exactly the one contemplated by Government, partly undefined by them, or unknown in all its points, bearings, or probable results. No man would in short like to be considered bold, intrusive, and giving himself trouble with what does not concern him, however willing he may be to avail himself of the advantage offered by an unfettered Press, to submit such information as he may possess to the Government or the Public.

Whether leaden dullness or malignity prevail in the "Company's Officer" (whose readiness at spying out evil reminds me of the Conjuror in *Hudibras*) must now be left to the judgment of the Public.

In the hope that I have done some justice to honest and manly intentions, and to the cause of truth.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Nuseerabad, Nov. 22, 1819.

VERAX.

## Government Orders.

*General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.*

**FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 27, 1819.**

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Adjustment of Rank:

**Infantry.**—Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel George Dick to be Colonel of a Regiment, from the 30th June, 1819, vice Hawkeshaw, deceased.

Major William Lamb to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Dick, promoted, with rank from the 1st of August 1819, vice Weston, deceased.

*26th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Captain Thomas Wilson to be Major, from the 1st of August, 1819, vice Lamb, promoted.

*Adjustment of Rank.*

**Infantry.**—Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Hill Perkins to rank from the 30th June, 1819, vice Dick, promoted.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph James Alldin to rank from the 1st July, 1819, vice Francis, transferred to the Pension List.

*24th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Major William Henley to rank from the 1st July 1819, vice Alldin

*29th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Major John Delamain to rank from the 30th June, 1819, vice Perkins.

Captain Hugh Morrison to rank from the same date, vice Delamain.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Surgeon George Proctor to perform the Medical duties at the Civil Station of Patna, vice Ainslie, who has resigned the Service of the Honorable Company.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, having produced Certificates of their Appointment as Cadets of Cavalry and Artillery on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted, the former to the rank of Cornet, and the latter to that of 2d Lieutenant, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

**Cavalry.**—Mr. George Thomas Bishop.

**Artillery.**—Mr. Charles Dallas, George Simson Lawrenson, Simon William Bennett.

Lieutenant Alexander Orr of the 19th Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to return to Europe on Furlough, for the benefit of his health.



The following Officers having respectively furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Pay Department, are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of their private affairs.

Lieutenant James Marshall of the Honorable Company's Europe an Regiment.

Lieutenant Anthony Lomas of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant William Mathew of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Mount of Engineers, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for Ten Months, from the date of the sailing of the Ship on which he may embark.

Major William Dickson of the 6th Regiment of Light Cavalry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Medical Department, and in lieu of that from the Pay Department, an Engagement from his Agents, Messrs. Palmer and Co. of Calcutta, to be responsible for any unadjusted claim that may hereafter appear against that Officer, is permitted to make a voyage to Sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for Ten Months, from the date of the sailing of the Ship on which he may embark.

His Lordship in Council was pleased, in the Political Department under date the 31st of October 1818, to appoint Ensign Cumberlege, on the Half-Pay of His Majesty's 67th Regiment of Foot, to the Dehly Nujeeb Battalion, with the Local Rank of Lieutenant, drawing the usual Allowance of 200 Rupees per mensem.

The following Appointment and Promotion are made in the subordinate branch of the Medical Department.

Robert Henry Huet to be an Assistant Apothecary, to complete the number authorized by General Orders of the 21st August last.

John Lewis De Souza, Apprentice, to be an Assistant Steward, in part of the number authorized by General Orders of the 21st August last.

A Detachment from the Corps of Artillery at the Presidency, of the strength specified below will be held in readiness to proceed to Fort Marlborough, for the purpose of relieving the detail of Artillery serving at that settlement, and to embark at the shortest notice, on board of such transports as may be allotted for its accommodation:—

*Europeans:* 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 2 Corporals, 4 Bombardiers, 32 Gunners—Total 40.

*Natives:* 2 Havildars, 1 Naick, 32 Privates or Gun Lascars—Total 35.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue such Subsidiary Orders, as may be deemed necessary for giving effect to the foregoing arrangement.

Lieutenant Colonel P. Littlejohn of the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department; is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

#### FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 2, 1819.

Lieutenant Colonel Gervaise Pennington of the Horse Artillery, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of private affairs.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept,

#### GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; 23d, November, 1819.

At a General Court Martial held at Bangalore on the 12th day of July 1819, and continued by various adjournments till the 14th day of September 1819, the undermentioned Privates of His Majesty's 24th Regiment, were arraigned as follows:—

CHARGE—Preferred against Private Henry Tedford of Captain Wroughton's Company, H. M. 34th Regiment placed in Confinement.

"For deserting from the Head Quarters of his Regiment, on or about the 29th July, 1819, and not returning till brought back by an Escort of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore's Sepoys on the 5th August, 1819."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision.

SENTENCE—"The Court having duly considered the Evidence on the part of the prosecution, as well as what the Prisoner Henry Tedford, Private H. M. 34th Regiment has urged in his defence, are of opinion that he the Prisoner, Henry Tedford, H. M. 34th Regiment, is Guilty of the Crime laid to his Charge, and do sentence the Prisoner to be placed in Solitary Confinement for the period of six (6) months at such Hill Fort as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

Which having been approved and confirmed by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. G. C. B. the Prisoner is to be confined, pursuant to his sentence, in such Hill Fort as the Officer Commanding the Mysore Division may think proper to select.

CHARGE—Preferred against Private James Fitzpatrick of No. 6 (or Captain Wroughton's Company) H. M. 34th Regiment, placed in Confinement.

"For deserting from the Head-Quarters of the Regiment, when on the Paymaster's Guard, on or about the 10th August 1819, and taking with him his Arms, Ammunition, and Accoutrements."

ADDITIONAL CHARGE—"For having during his absence from the Head Quarters of the Regiment, made away with his Arms, Ammunition, and Accoutrements."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

SENTENCE—"The Court having duly examined the Evidence on the part of the prosecution, as well as what the Prisoner has pleaded in his defence, are of opinion that he the Prisoner James Fitzpatrick, Private H. M. 34th Regiment, is Guilty of the Charge and additional Charge preferred against him, and do sentence him the said Private James Fitzpatrick, H. M. 34th Regiment, to be transported as a Felon to New South Wales for the period of Seven (7) Years."

Which having been approved and confirmed by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. G. C. B. The Prisoner to be immediately forwarded under an escort to the Depot at Pohnamallie, there to be confined until he is delivered into the Custody of the Civil Power.

Although the Evidence adduced on Private Fitzpatrick's trial is sufficient to warrant conviction, His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop would have preferred a more distinct record of the period and circumstances of the Prisoner's apprehension, than is to be found in the proceedings of the Court.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief directs that the foregoing Order be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief:

THOMAS McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, November 24, 1819.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to make the following promotions and appointments.

#### 11th Light Dragoons.

Captain James Duberly, from the half pay of the Regiment, to be Captain, vice Crawford, who exchanges 4th February, 1819.

Captain William Elliot from the 2d Regiment of Life Guards to be Captain, vice Ridout, who exchanges, 1st February 1819.

Lieutenant James Moore to be Captain by purchase, vice Childers, promoted in the 60th Foot, 15th April, 1819.

Cornet Robert Hollingworth to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Moore, 15th April 1819.

Thomas Oliver Partridge, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Hollingworth, 15th April, 1819.

#### 13th Light Dragoons.

Charles Strange, Gent. to be Cornet without purchase, vice Fancourt, appointed to the 17th Dragoons, 6th May, 1819.

#### 17th Light Dragoons.

Cornet Potts' promotion has been subsequently cancelled, and Cornet Clarke appointed by purchase, vice Cockburn, until the pleasure of H. R. H. the Prince Regent shall be known. \* Cockburn is only allowed to receive £. 262 10s.

Cornet Charles St. John Fancourt, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Potts, promoted, 8th April, 1819.

#### 22d Light Dragoons.

This removal has been subsequently cancelled, until the further pleasure of H. R. H. the Prince Regent, shall be made known. \* Cornet Robert Swinhoo, from the 25th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Davidson, 1st September 1816.

#### 46th Foot.

Lieutenant Robert Vincent, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Carne, who retires upon half pay of the 58th Foot, 24th December, 1818.

#### 53d Foot.

Assistant Surgeon William Pollock, M. D. to be Surgeon, vice Pappa, deceased, 11th March, 1819.

#### 87th Foot.

Gentleman Cadet William Gossip, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Carroll promoted, 29th April, 1819.

*Brevet.*

Major George Fitz Clarence, on the half pay of the 24th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, 21st January 1819.

N. B. The appointment of Mr. John Clyde to a Cornetcy in the 24th Light Dragoons on the 1st March 1816, has been cancelled.

The appointment in the 53d Foot of Assistant Surgeon C. McLean, from the half pay of the Regiment, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Pollock, who exchanges, has been cancelled.

The Commission of Captain Knolles on half pay 14th Foot, has been antedated to 3d March, 1813, but he is not allowed to receive any back pay.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,  
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, November 25, 1819.*

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to make the following promotions and appointments.

*11th Light Dragoons.*

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Michael Childers from half pay of the 60th Foot, to be Major vice Archibald Money, who exchanges, receiving the difference between full pay of Infantry, and full pay of Cavalry only, 24th June, 1819.

*13th Light Dragoons.*

Cornet and Adjutant Thomas Rosser to have the rank of Lieutenant, 24th June, 1819.

*17th Foot.*

Lieutenant General Josiah Champagne from the 41st Foot, to be Colonel, vice General George Garth, deceased, 14th June, 1819.

*46th Foot.*

Lieutenant Joseph Robert Raines, from the half pay of the 8th West India Regiment to be Lieutenant, vice Nicholas Nepean, who exchanges 24th June, 1819.

*47th Foot.*

Lieutenant Thomas French to be Adjutant, vice Burrows, deceased, 24th June, 1819.

*69th Foot.*

Lieutenant John Moore, from the half of the 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Patrick Kelly, who exchanges, 24th June 1819.

*Memorandum.*

The re-appointment of Lieutenant Alexander Howard, to full pay of the 50th Foot, has been antedated to the 28th September, 1813.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,  
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

*Head-quarters, Calcutta, 26th November, 1819.*

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, shall be made known.

*Royal Scots.*

Lieut. A. McDonald to be Captain of a Company without purchase vice Butler, deceased, 13th October, 1819.

Ensign Thomas Stevens to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice A. McDonald, promoted, 13th October, 1819.

*Memorandum.*

The exchange of Lieut. W. H. Boys, from the 21st Dragoons, with Lieut. A. Chamber of the 11th Dragoons, as announced in the General Orders of the 16th ultimo, has not taken place.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

**Domestic Occurrences.****MARRIAGES.**

On the 25th ultimo, Mr. John Cooper Owen, of the Pilot Service, to Mrs. Anna Denham.

At Bombay, on the 11th of November, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. N. Wade, Capt. Henry Adams, of the 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Christina Louisa Chruikshank.

**BIRTHS.**

On the 5th instant, Mrs. T. W. Jones, of a Son.

On the 6th instant, the Lady of L. A. Davidson, Esq. of a Daughter.

**DEATHS.**

On the 9th instant, Captain Thomas Roebuck, of the Madras Establishment, aged 35 years.

On the 8th instant, Mr. Jonathan Cooke, of the Chowringhee Theatre, aged 31 years, leaving a disconsolate widow to deplore his loss.

**Poetry.**

*Pieces Sung at the Entertainment given to the Marchioness of Hastings on Tuesday Evening.*

**WHEN WINDS BREATHE SOFT—GLEE.**

When winds breathe soft along the silent deep,  
The waters curl, the peaceful billows sleep;  
A stronger gale the troubled wave awakes,  
The surface roughens, and the ocean shakes:

More dreadful still! when furious storms arise,  
The mountain billows bellow to the skies;  
On liquid rocks the tottering vessel's toss'd,  
Unnumber'd surges lash the foaming coast.  
The raging waves, excited by the blast,  
Whiten with wrath, and split the sturdy mast:

When, in an instant, He, who rules the floods,  
Earth, air, and fire, JEHOVAH! God of Gods,  
In pleasing accents speaks his sov'reign will,  
And bids the waters and the winds be still.  
Hush'd are the winds, the waters cease to roar;  
Safe are the seas, and silent as the shore.

Now say, what joy elates the sailor's breast,  
With prosperous gale so unexpected blest!  
What ease, what transport in each face is seen,  
The heav'n's look bright, the air and sea serene!  
For ev'ry 'plaint we hear a joyful strain,  
To Him, whose pow'r unbounded rules the main.

**ANACREONTIC.**

Gaily still my moments roll,  
While I quaff the flowing bowl;  
Care can never reach the soul  
That deeply drinks of wine.

See the lover, pale with grief,  
Binds his brow with willow leaf;  
But his heart soon finds relief,  
From drinking deep of wine.

Eyes of fire—lips of dew—  
Cheeks that shame the rose's hue.  
What are they to me or you,  
Who deeply drink of wine.

**CHOUGH AND CROW—GLEE.**

The Chough and Crow to roost are gone,  
The Owl sits on the tree;  
The hush'd wind wails with feeble moan,  
Like infant Charity.

The wild-fire dances on the fen—  
The red star sheds its ray;  
Uprouse ye then, my merry men,  
It is our op'ning day.

Both child and nurse are fast asleep,  
And clos'd is every flower;  
And winking tapers faintly peep  
High from my lady's bower.  
Bewilder'd hinds, with shorten'd ken,  
Shrink on their murky way;  
Uprouse ye then, my merry men,  
It is our op'ning day.

Nor board nor garner own we now,  
Nor roof nor latched door;  
Nor kind mate, bound by holy vow,  
To bless a good man's store.  
Noon lulls us in a gloomy den,  
And night is grown our day;  
Uprouse ye then, my merry men,  
And use it as you may.



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